

RAINBOW of Islam



Ramadan Breeze

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Salah

(Age Group 9 to 12)



This Book belongs to

.....

This book has been....

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Salah



Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said:
“The Key to Jannah is *Salah* and the key to salah is purification.” [Ahmed and Tirmidhi].

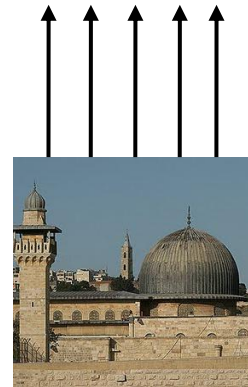
بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Alhamdullilah, all praise is to Allah, the Almighty, the all Knower, the Creator and sustainer of the universe. May the peace and blessings be upon Muhammad (ﷺ) (the last of Prophets and messengers) and his (ﷺ) family and companions and all those who follow him until the last day.

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Night Journey of Isra and Miraj



سُبْحَنَ الَّذِي أَسْرَىٰ بِعَبْدِهِ لَيْلًا مِّنَ الْمَسْجِدِ الْحَرَامِ إِلَى الْمَسْجِدِ الْأَقْصَا
الَّذِي بَرَكْنَا حَوْلَهُ لِنُرِيَهُ مِنْ ءَايَاتِنَا إِنَّهُ هُوَ السَّمِيعُ الْبَصِيرُ ﴿١﴾

glorified (and Exalted) be He (Allâh) [above All that (evil) they associate with Him] who took his slave (Muhammad) for a journey by night from Al-Masjid-al-Harâm (at Makkah) to the farthest mosque (in Jerusalem), the neighbourhood whereof we have blessed, In order that we might show Him (Muhammad) of Our Ayât (proofs, evidences, lessons, signs, etc.). Verily, He is the All-Hearer, the All-Seer. [Surah Al Isra, Ayah 1]

According to *Hadith* reports, Angel Jibril (عليه السلام) took the Prophet (ﷺ) at night from the Ka'bah to the Masjid Al Aqsa in Jerusalem on a *buraq* (an animal sent from heaven). On reaching Jerusalem the Prophet (ﷺ) along with other Prophets offered prayers. Jibril (عليه السلام) then took him to the heavens and Prophet (ﷺ) met several great Prophets in different heavenly spheres. Finally, he reached the highest point in the heavens where Allah spoke to him through a curtain (of light).

Al-Bukhaari (349) and Muslim (162) narrated from Anas ibn Maalik (رضي الله عنه) the famous hadeeth of the Isra' in which it is reported that the Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said:

“Then Allah revealed what He revealed to me, and enjoined fifty prayers on me every day and night. I came back down to Musa (عليه السلام) and he said: What did your Lord enjoin upon your ummah? I said: Fifty prayers. He said: Go back to your Lord and ask Him to reduce it... I kept going back and forth between my Lord, may He be blessed and exalted and Musa (عليه السلام), until He said: ‘O Muhammad, they are five prayers each day and night, for every prayer there will be a tenfold (reward), and that is fifty prayers.’”

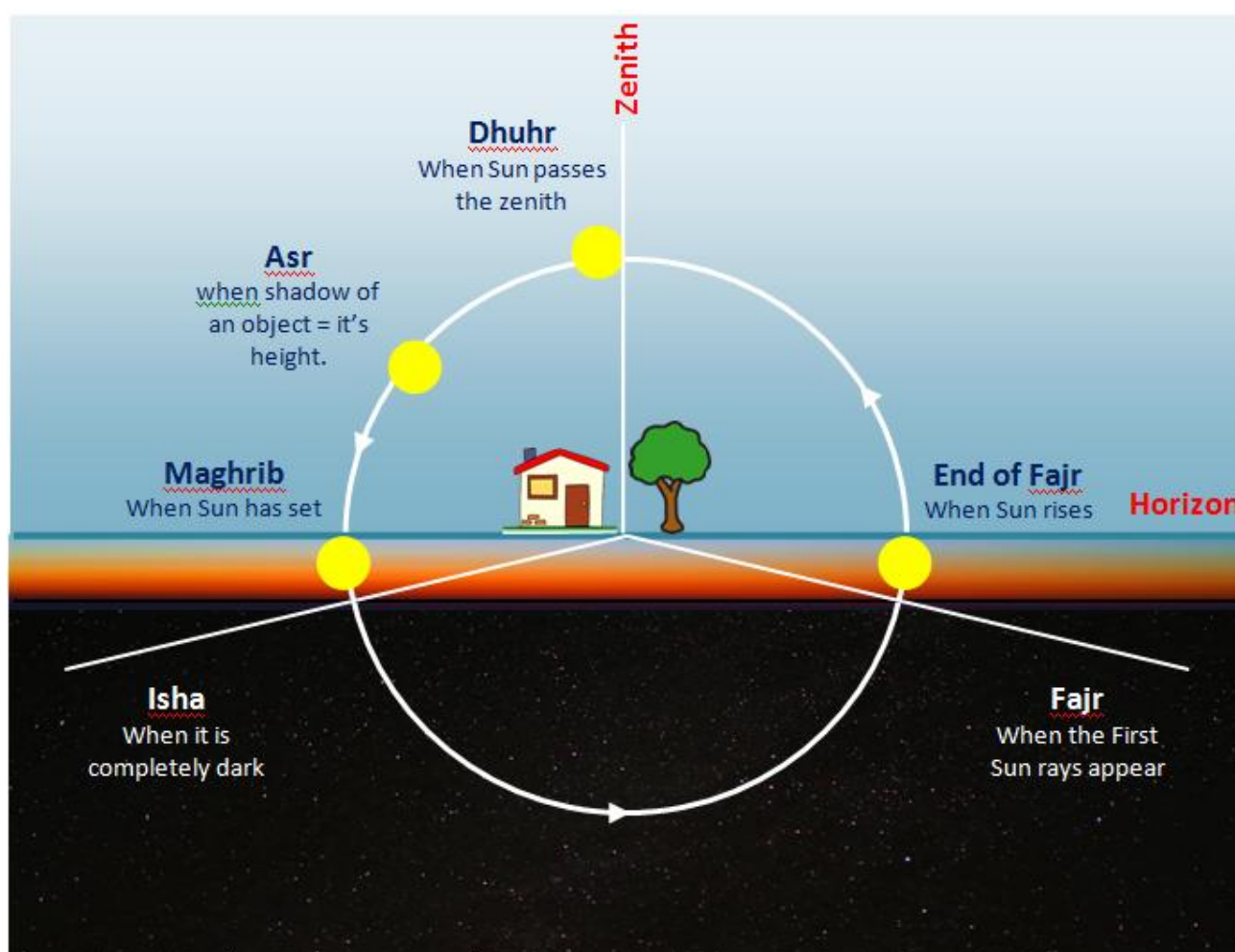
The Scholars are unanimously agreed that the five daily prayers were NOT made obligatory until this night.

Arabic Fun

word	trace	write	meaning
السَّمِيعُ	السَّمِيعُ	
الْبَصِيرُ	الْبَصِيرُ	
الْمَسْجِدُ	الْمَسْجِدُ	

Prayer Timings

Narrated Abdullah Ibn Abbas (رضي الله عنه): The Apostle of Allah (ﷺ) said: Jibril (عليه السلام) led me in prayer at the House (i.e. the Ka'bah). He prayed the **noon prayer** with me when the sun had passed the meridian to the extent of the thong of a sandal; he prayed the **afternoon prayer** with me when the shadow of everything was as long as itself; he prayed the **sunset prayer** with me when one who is fasting breaks the fast; he prayed the **night prayer** with me when the twilight had ended; and he prayed the **dawn prayer** with me when food and drink become forbidden to one who is keeping the fast. On the following day he prayed the noon prayer with me when his shadow was as long as himself; he prayed the afternoon prayer with me when his shadow was twice as long as himself; he prayed the sunset prayer at the time when one who is fasting breaks the fast; he prayed the night prayer with me when about the third of the night had passed; and he prayed the dawn prayer with me when there was a fair amount of light. Then turning to me he said: Muhammad, this is the time observed by the prophets before you, and the time is anywhere between two times. [Abu Dawud, 2:393]



What if One Forgets to Pray ?

Narated By Anas (رضي الله عنه) : The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said, "If anyone forgets a prayer he should pray that prayer when he remembers it. There is no expiation except to pray the same." Then he recited: "Establish prayer for My (i.e. Allah's) remembrance." (20:14).

[Sahih Bukhari, Vol 001, Book 010, 571]

When NOT to Pray

Uqba bin 'Amir said (رضي الله عنه) : There were the times at which Allah's Messenger (صلى الله عليه وسلم) forbade us to pray, or bury our dead:

1. When the sun **begins to rise** till it is fully up,
2. when the sun is at its height at **midday** till it passes over the meridian, and
3. when the sun draws **near to setting** till it sets. [Muslim, Kitab As Salat, 4:1811]

Narated By 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) : "The Prophet forbade praying after the Fajr prayer till the sun rises and after the 'Asr prayer till the sun sets." [Sahih Bukhari, Vol 001, Book 010, 555]

Only 'nafl' prayer is forbidden at these times but a **missed 'fard' prayer can be offered.**

Arabic Fun

word	write	meaning
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ	
عَلَيْهِ السَّلَام	
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ	
رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهَا	



WHAT WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE NIGHT JOURNEY ACCORDING TO QURAN ?

.....

WHAT IS ISRA AND WHAT IS MIRAJ ?

.....

CAN YOU TELL THE PRAYER TIME BY LOOKING AT THE POSITION OF THE SUN OR THE SIZE OF AN OBJECT'S SHADOW OR THE COLOR OF THE SKY ? SHOW IT PICTORIALLY FOR EACH PRAYER. ALSO WRITE DOWN THAT DAY'S PRAYER TIME IN YOUR AREA.

Fajr

Dhuhr

Asr

Maghrib

Isha

.....

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.....

.....

.....

WHAT ARE THE TIMINGS WHEN ONE CANNOT PRAY ANY SALAH EXCEPT THE MISSED FARD ?

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.....

.....

WHAT IS SIDRATUL MUNTAHA ? (HOME STUDY QUESTION)

.....

.....

Salah is a Pillar of Islam

It was narrated that Ibn Umar (رضي الله عنه) said : The Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said:

“ Islam is built on five (pillars) :

- bearing witness that there is no god except Allah and that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah,
- **establishing prayer,**
- paying zakah,
- Hajj and
- fasting Ramadan.” [Narrated by al-Bukhaari, 8; Muslim, 16]



It is a Pillar of Islam because it is an **ORDER** from **اللَّهُ**

إِنِّي أَنَا اللَّهُ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنَا فَاعْبُدْنِي وَأَقِمِ الصَّلَاةَ لِذِكْرِي ﴿١٤﴾

"Verily! I am Allâh! Lâ ilâha illa Ana (none has the Right to be worshipped but I), so Worship Me, and perform As-Salât (Iqâmat-as-Salât) for My remembrance. [Surah Taha, Ayah 14]

And It is the **SUCCESS**

قَدْ أَفْلَحَ الْمُؤْمِنُونَ ﴿١﴾ الَّذِينَ هُمْ فِي صَلَاتِهِمْ خَاشِعُونَ ﴿٢﴾

successful indeed are the believers. those who offer their Salât (prayers) with All solemnity and full submissiveness. [Surah Muminun, Ayah 1 & 2]

Meanings of Salah are three

صَلَاةٌ - connection	دُعَاءٌ - dua	رَحْمَةٌ - mercy
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Importance and Status of Salah

TAWHEED	Confirmation & Application of Tawheed in our lives
PILLAR	Denial of Salah removes a person from the fold of Islam
UNIVERSAL	It was made compulsory for all prophets and all people
DIRECT COMMAND	It was directly ordered by Allah to Prophet (ﷺ) in the heavens on the night of Isra & Miraj
ACCOUNTABIL- ITY	It will be the first question on the day of Judgement
BEST DEED	It is the most virtuous of deeds.
GOOD for US	It refines character, purifies intentions , strengthens iman and keeps us away from evils



SALAH HAS THREE MEANINGS. WRITE DOWN THE ARABIC AND ENGLISH MEANINGS.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

USE THE WORDS IN THE BOX TO COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE.

iman

intentions

evils

character

Salah is good for us because it refines our, purifies
, strengthens our, and keeps us away from

ACCORDING TO THE QUR'AN, SALAH IS THE SUCCESS AND AN ORDER FROM ALLAH.

Is this statement true or false ?

WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BELIEVERS MENTIONED IN THE LESSON ?

.....

WHAT ARE THE PILLARS OF ISLAM ?

.....

.....

Story of Adhan أَذَان



When Rasulullah (ﷺ) migrated to Madinah, the number of Muslims started to increase. Rasulullah (ﷺ) built Masjid un-Nabi to offer Salah regularly. By the second year of Hijrah, the number of Muslims had increased. The people announced in a loud voice, " 'As-Salat ul-Jami'ah, the salah for jama'ah is ready." Those who heard this call came to join the Salah. Muslims felt the need to find a better way to inform people to come to the Salah. Rasulullah (ﷺ) asked the Sahaba for their advice.

Some Sahaba suggested that the Muslims, like the Jews, should blow a horn to announce the time for the Salah. Others said, the Muslims might ring bells as the Christians do in their churches. A few proposed that the Muslims, like the fire-worshippers, kindle a fire to call people to pray. Rasulullah (ﷺ) was not satisfied with any of these ideas. He waited to hear a better idea or to receive guidance from Allah.

One day, a Sahabi, 'Abdullah ibn Zaid (رضي الله عنه), came to Rasulullah (ﷺ) and said, "O Messenger of Allah! I had a beautiful dream last night."

"What was the dream you saw?" Rasulullah (ﷺ) asked 'Abdullah ibn Zaid (رضي الله عنه). 'Abdullah ibn Zaid (رضي الله عنه) answered, "I have seen that a man wearing green garments taught me the words of the 'Adhan and advised me to call people to prayer with these words." He then recited the words for the 'Adhan.

The words were beautiful and full of meaning. Rasulullah (ﷺ) recognized that the dream of 'Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) was true. He asked 'Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) to teach the words of the 'Adhan to Bilal (رضي الله عنه). Bilal (رضي الله عنه), a Sahabi of Rasulullah (ﷺ) was a freed Abyssinian slave; he had a loud and beautiful voice.

Bilal (رضي الله عنه) stood up and called the 'Adhan. The voice of Bilal (رضي الله عنه) resounded throughout Madinah. People came running to Masjid un-Nabi. 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) was one of the persons who came and said, "O Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) an angel taught me the same words in my dream last night."

Rasulullah (ﷺ) accepted this 'Adhan as the official call to the Salah. Bilal (رضي الله عنه) became the first Mu'adhdhin of Islam.

What is the Adhan & How we reply to it ?

Adhan		Reply to Adhan
الله أكبر Allah is the Greatest (4 times)		Same as Adhan
أشهد أن لا اله إلا الله I testify that there is no god but Allah (2 times)		Same as Adhan
أشهد أن محمدًا رسول الله I testify that Muhammad is Allah's Messenger (2 times)		Same as Adhan
حي على الصلاة Come to prayers (2 times)		لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله There is no strength or power except from Allah
حي على الفلاح Come to Success (2 times)		لا حول ولا قوة إلا بالله There is no strength or power except from Allah
ONLY IN FAJR SALAH	الصلاة خير من النوم Prayer is better than sleep (2 Times)	Same as Adhan
الله أكبر Allah is the Greatest (2 times)		Same as Adhan
لا إله إلا الله There is no god but Allah (1 time)		Same as Adhan



Ibn 'Umar (رضي الله عنه) announced adhan for prayer on a cold, windy night. Then added: Pray in your dwellings; and then said: When it was a cold, rainy night, the Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) used to command the **Mu'adhdhin to say "Pray in your dwellings."** [Muslim, Kitab As Salat, Book 4 , 1487]

Why Reply to the Adhan ?

'Abdullah bin Amr bin al-As (رضي الله عنه) reported Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) as saying: When you hear the Mu'adhdhin, **repeat what he says**, then **invoke a blessing on me**, for everyone who invokes a blessing on me will receive ten blessings from Allah; then **beg from Allah al-Wasila for me**, which is a rank in Paradise fitting for only one of Allah's servants, and I hope that I may be that one. If anyone who asks that I be given the Wasila, he will be assured of my intercession.

Al Wasilah here means that high rank in Jannah which will be awarded to the Prophet (ﷺ)

To **invoke blessings** upon the Prophet (ﷺ) means to recite darood Ibrahim.

دُرُودِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ
اَللّٰهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ
عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ .
اَللّٰهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلٰى مُحَمَّدٍ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ مُحَمَّدٍ كَمَا بَارَكْتَ
عَلٰى اِبْرَاهِيْمَ وَعَلٰى اٰلِ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ اِنَّكَ حَمِيْدٌ مَّجِيْدٌ .
(صحاح ستہ عن کعب بن عجرہ رضی اللہ تعالیٰ عنہ)

Masnoon Dua after the Adhan ?

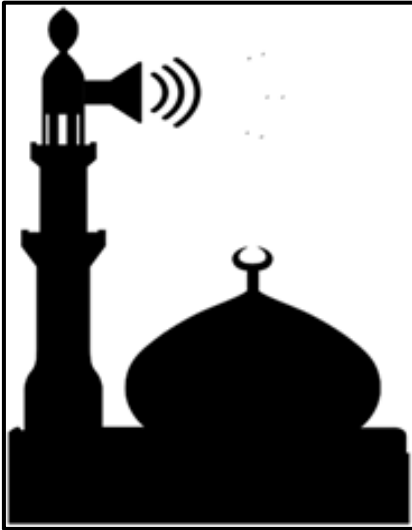
Narrated Jabir bin 'Abdullah (رضي الله عنه) : Allah's Apostle (ﷺ) said, "Whoever after listening to the adhan says,

اَللّٰهُمَّ رَبَّ هَذِهِ الدَّعْوَةِ التَّامَّةِ وَالصَّلَاةِ
الْقَائِمَةِ اَتِ مُحَمَّدًا الْوَسِيْلَةَ وَالْفَضِيْلَةَ وَابْعَثْهُ
مَقَامًا مَّحْمُوْدًا الَّذِي وَعَدْتَهُ

O Allah! Lord of this perfect call and of the regular prayer which is going to be established ! Kindly give Muhammad the right of intercession and superiority and send him (on the Day of Judgment) to the best and the highest place in Paradise which You promised him.

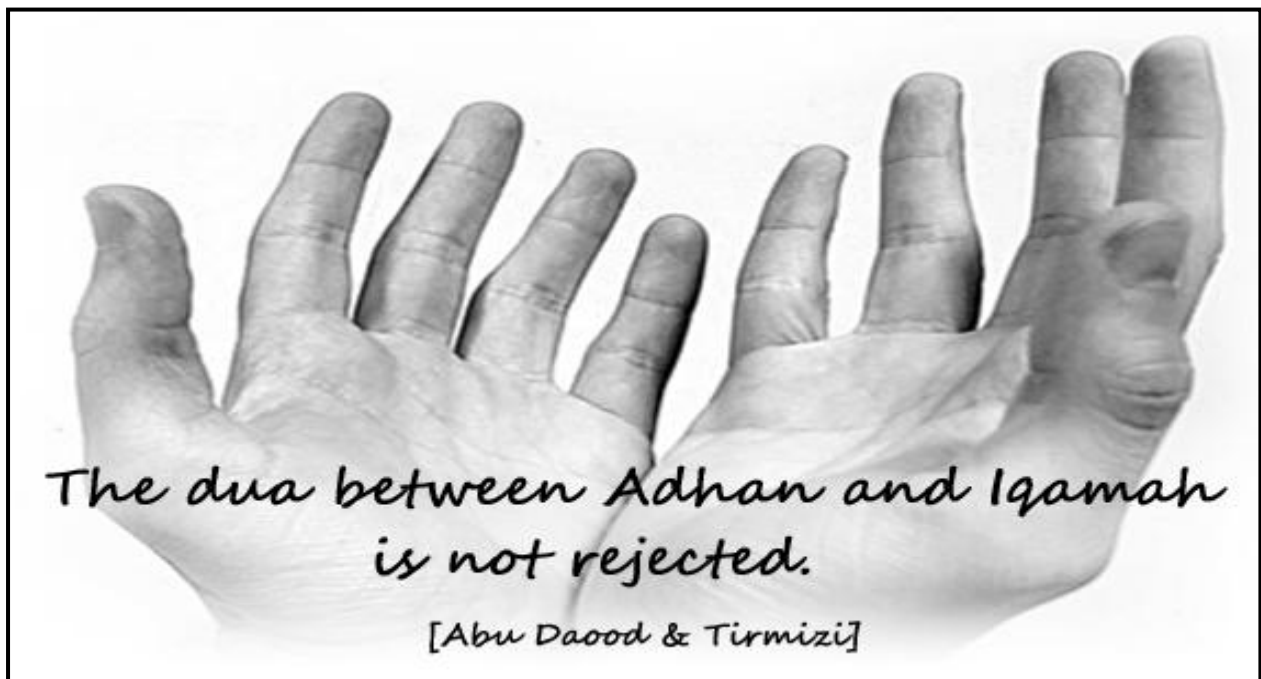
then intercession for me will be permitted for him on the Day of Resurrection".

[Sahih Bukhari, Book 11 , 588]



When I hear Adhan ,I Should

- ✿ Stay focus on the adhan and reply to it.
- ✿ After adhan, send blessings on Prophet (ﷺ)
- ✿ Then read the masnoon dua for adhan.
- ✿ Make personal duas between adhan and Iqamah.
- ✿ Get ready to pray



Iqamah

Iqamah **إقامة** refers to the second call to prayer, given immediately before the prayer begins. Iqamah is said with a lower voice compared to the adhan and without pauses like in adhan. There is no reply to Iqamah.

Iqamah
الله أكبر Allah is the Greatest (2 times)
أشهد أن لا اله إلا الله I testify that there is no god but Allah (1 time)
أشهد أن محمدًا رسول الله I testify that Muhammad is Allah's Messenger (1 time)
حي على الصلاة Come to prayers (1 time)
حي على الفلاح Come to Success (1 time)
قد قامت الصلاة Prayer has begun (2 times)
الله أكبر Allah is the Greatest (2 times)
لا إله إلا الله There is no god but Allah (1 time)

WHAT DOES AL-WASILAH MEAN ?

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MEMORISE AND WRITE DOWN THE MASNOON DUA AFTER ADHAN IN ARABIC IN THE LINES BELOW

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WRITE DOWN THE MEANING OF DAROOD IBRAHIMI FROM THE 'FORTRESS OF THE MUSLIM' IN THE LINES BELOW








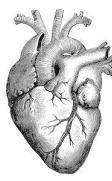


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DUA BETWEEN THE ADHAN AND IQAMAH IS ACCEPTED. WRITE DOWN OTHER TIMES/OCCASIONS WHEN DUA IS MOST LIKELY TO BE ACCEPTED. (HOME STUDY QUESTION)

<p>muslim (submits to Allah)</p> 	<p>sound mind</p> 	<p>age of maturity</p> 
<p>Awrah covered</p> 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ From navel to knees ○ The whole body should be covered except the face and hands. ○ The top of the feet should be covered. ○ The clothes should be loose, opaque and should not have pictures of humans or animals. 	
<p>appointed time</p> 	<p>face the Qiblah</p> 	<p>make intention (Niyah)</p> 
<p>body, clothes and place of salah be free of Najasah</p> 		<p>state of Taharah</p> 

The Sutrah



- The sutrah in front of the praying person can be anything like stick, wall, pillar of any width but it is recommended to be approximately of one forearm's length.
- The space between the feet and sutrah should be about 3 arms-span to allow for enough room for sajdah.
- The sutrah is legislated for obligatory as well optional prayers.
- The sutrah of the Imam is the sutrah for the people praying behind him in congregational prayers.
- When one passes in front of a person without a sutrah, then it cuts off/reduces the reward of the prayer.
- If someone tries to pass between the praying person and his sutrah, then the praying person should stop him.

Arabic Fun

word	write in arabic	meaning
Awrah	
Qiblah	
Sutrah	
Niyyah	

WORD SEARCH ! (VERTICAL / HORIZONTAL / DIAGONAL) FOR

Adam | Niyyah | Awrah | Qiblah | Sutrah

E	R	G	V	W	R	E	Q	D	S
W	H	J	D	S	U	T	R	A	H
F	A	D	K	S	D	Y	S	D	S
S	Y	W	O	A	E	U	D	A	B
K	Y	J	R	P	F	Y	Q	M	F
Q	I	B	L	A	H	U	G	Z	I
U	N	Q	C	B	H	I	P	O	N

WHO ARE THE CHILDREN OF ADAM?

.....

WHAT IS THE AWRAH OF A WOMAN? EXPLAIN.

.....

.....

SHOULD THE PRAYING PERSON STOP THE ONE PASSING BY HIS SIDE ?

.....

Meaning of Taharah طَهَارَة

Abu Malik Al-Ashari reported that Messenger of Allah, (ﷺ) said,

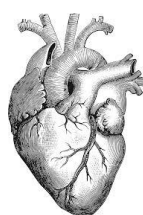
" Purity is half of faith "

الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ

Taharah is an arabic word which means purity and cleanliness. A Clean muslim is called

Tahir طَاهِر . A clean muslimah is called طَاهِرَة . If he/she is not clean then they cannot perform acts of worship like reading Quran from the mushaf nor pray.

Taharah is
the cleanliness
of



We keep it clean by not having evil thoughts and by not doing evil deeds .



We keep our bodies and clothes clean by washing them regularly.



We keep our homes and surroundings clean by being tidy and hygienic, and not littering or polluting.



Importance of Taharah

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ التَّوَّابِينَ وَيُحِبُّ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ

Truly, Allāh loves those who turn unto Him In repentance and loves those who purify themselves (by taking a bath and cleaning and washing thoroughly their private parts, bodies, for their prayers, etc.). [from Surah Al Baqarah, Ayah 222]

Types of Impurities

Impurity may be of two types such as

1. physical impurity (Khabath)

The Arabic word *najaasah* نجاسة denotes all physical substances which

Islam considers impure and commands us to remove them before engaging in an act of worship. All impurities must be removed from our body, clothers and place of worship.

Kinds of Impurities

- Human urine and faeces, dirty blood
- Urine and dung of animals that are considered unlawful for human consumption
- Dog saliva
- Dead animals (except for those ones that are considered fit and lawful for human consumption and have been slaughtered according to Islamic rules.)
Fish and insects are considered pure.

Removing the Impurities

Physical impurity on the body, clothes, place where the worship is intended to be performed or anything or anywhere for that matter, can be removed with anything, be it water or otherwise, for Islam commands removing it. It is not stipulated as to how many times it must be washed off, except in the case of the

physical impurity of a dog (i.e. its saliva, urine and faeces), where it must be washed seven times, one of which must be done with earth.

Best option for removing impurities is to wash off with pure water which has not been in contact with any physical impurities that might otherwise change its colour, taste or smell. If some smell or stubborn stains remain after washing, they may be ignored.

2. Ritual impurity (Hadath حَدَث)

A person attains ritual impurity when something comes out of the private parts (faeces, wind, urine etc). If a person enters this state, he must abstain from acts of worship, until he departs from this state. It is not physical like najaasah.

Ritual Impurity is of two types

• Minor Ritual Impurity

- It is because of natural discharges from the private parts such as urine, excrement and wind etc.
- Or Touching the private parts with bare hands, for the Prophet (ﷺ) said, “Whoever touches his private parts must perform wudu’ again.” (Sunan Abu Daawood, 181)
- Or Eating camel meat: The Prophet (ﷺ) was once asked, “Should we perform wudu’ after eating camel meat?” he replied, “Yes.” (Sahih Muslim: 360)
- Or Loss of consciousness because of sleep and illness.

Minor ritual impurity can be removed by performing wudu

• Major Ritual Impurity

There are certain things which cause major ritual impurity in adults. It can be removed by performing Ghusl.

Arabic Fun

word	write	meaning
طَهَارَة	
نَجَاسَة	

SALAH	05	 Brain Time
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HOW SHOULD THE IMPURITIES OF THE DOG BE REMOVED ?

.....

.....

DOES LOSS OF CONSCIOUSNESS BECAUSE OF SLEEP REQUIRE WUDHU' TO PRAY ONCE YOU ARE AWAKE ?

☐ true ☐ false

WRITE DOWN THE ARABIC TERMS FOR THE FOLLOWING:

Clean Muslim
Clean Muslimah

PLEASE MEMORISE THE HADITH BELOW AND LEARN IT'S MEANING. WRITE IT DOWN IN ARABIC TOO.

Purity is half of faith | الطُّهُورُ شَطْرُ الْإِيمَانِ

.....

NAME THE SIX MOST AUTHENTIC BOOKS OF HADITH (HOME STUDY QUESTION)

Wudu' وُضُوءٌ

Wudu' (Ablution) removes minor ritual impurity. It has obligatory and recommended parts. The obligatory parts are those parts which if left out the wudu' is not valid. The recommended parts are those parts which if left out the wudu' would still be valid, but one misses out on that reward. The wudu' must be made with water only.

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا قُمْتُمْ إِلَى الصَّلَاةِ فَاغْسِلُوا وُجُوهَكُمْ وَأَيْدِيَكُمْ
إِلَى الْمَرَافِقِ وَامْسَحُوا بِرُءُوسِكُمْ وَأَرْجُلَكُمْ إِلَى الْكَعْبَيْنِ

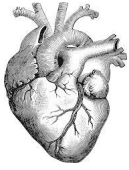
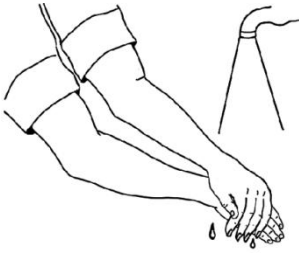



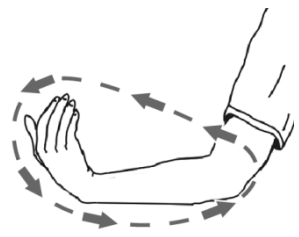
O You who believe! when You intend to offer As-Salât (the prayer), wash Your faces and Your hands (forearms) up to the elbows, rub (by passing wet hands over) Your heads, and (wash) Your feet up to ankles. [from Surah Maida , Ayah 6]





Benefits of Wudu'

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, “When a Muslim, or a believer, washes his face (in the course of Wudhu), every sin which he committed with his eyes, will be washed away from his face with water, or with the last drop of water; when he washes his hands, every sin which he committed by his hands will be effaced from his hands with the water, or with the last drop of water; and when he washes his feet, every sin his feet committed will be washed away with the water, or with the last drop of water; until he finally emerges cleansed of all his sins.” [Sahih Muslim]

Wudhu is a means of purification of the body as well as of the soul. Allah in His mercy has made clearing ourselves of our sins as simple as washing off dirt. Wudhu removes minor sins, provided that these sins are not related to the rights of people. Sins because of harming another person are only forgiven by either compensating the aggrieved, obtaining his or her forgiveness, or praying sincerely for him/her.

Wudu' Step by Step

1.	Make an intention to do Wudu in the heart.		Obligatory
2.	Say “Bismillah” (with the Name of Allah) while washing the hands.	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ	Recommended
3.	Wash the two hands with the wrists. (washing three times is sunnah)		Recommended
4.	Rinse the mouth using the right hand. (one time is obligatory, three times is sunnah)		Obligatory
5.	Draw water into the nose with the right hand and to blow it out of the nose with the left hand. (one time is obligatory, three times is sunnah)		Obligatory
6.	Wash your face, from the normal hairline to the chin and from one ear to the other including the hair and skin (ears excluded). The inner part of the man's thick beard is excluded. (one time is obligatory, three times is sunnah)		Obligatory
7.	It is an obligation to wash the hands, forearms, and elbows. Start with the right and then the left. (one time is obligatory, three times is sunnah)		Obligatory

8.	Wipe the head with wet hands, from the front of the head to the beginning of the neck, and then back to the front of the head. (One time)		Obligatory
9.	Wipe the ears by inserting the index fingers into the opening while wiping the outer back part with the thumbs. (One time)		Obligatory
10.	It is an obligation to wash the feet with the ankles. (one time is obligatory, three times is sunnah)		Obligatory
11.	<p>It is recommended to say a supplication after finishing wudu'. If you are making wudu in a washroom, then say the dua after coming out.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">  </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah alone, Who has no partner; and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and His Messenger. <i>[Muslim 1/209]</i> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> اللَّهُمَّ اجْعَلْنِي مِنَ التَّوَّابِينَ وَاجْعَلْنِي مِنَ الْمُتَطَهِّرِينَ </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> O Allah, make me among those who turn to You in repentance, and make me among those who are purified. <i>[At-Tirmithi 1/78]</i> </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ، أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ، أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ </p> <p style="text-align: center;"> Glory is to You, O Allah, and praise; I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but You. I seek Your forgiveness and turn to You in repentance. <i>[An-Nasa'i, 'Amalul-Yawm wal-Laylah, p. 173]</i> </p>		

Prophet (ﷺ) recommended using Miswak

Abu Hurayrah (رضي الله عنه), who reported that the Prophet (ﷺ) said: "Were it not for the fact that I did not want to make things too hard for my Ummah (nation), I would have commanded them to use the siwak at every time of prayer." [Sahih Bukhari and Muslim]



Doing Miswak regularly

- Helps gain the pleasure of Allah
- It is the Sunnah of Prophet Mohamad (ﷺ)
- Prevents tooth decay
- Strengthens the gums

Invalidators of Wudu'

- The emission of any substance such as urine, defecation, or gas.
- Touching the private parts with the inside of the bare hand (the palm).
- Losing the mind or losing consciousness.
- Sleeping.
- Eating camel meat
- If one of these matters happens to you during prayer, you stop the actions of the prayer, perform wudu' and then start the prayer from the beginning.

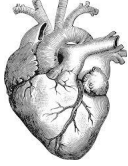





When performing either the wudu' or ghusl, all substances which prevent water from reaching the parts to be washed and wiped must be removed. Examples are : nail polish on fingernails and toenails , waterproof makeup etc.

Ghusl غُسل

Ghusl is a full ritual washing of the body with water which removes major ritual impurity

Ghusl Step by Step

1.	Make Niyyah (Intention) in the heart to perform Ghusl for purification from the particular ritual impurity. The Niyyah distinguishes worship from mere habit.	
2.	Wash your private parts thoroughly with water and remove any other najasah from the body.	
3.	Perform wudu' (ablution) except for washing of your feet, which you can do later before coming out of washroom.	
4.	Pour water over your head. Make sure that the roots of the hair are wet.	
5.	Let water flow over the body, the right side first and then the left side.	
6.	Before coming out, wash your feet and then exit the bathroom.	



The Prophet (ﷺ) once saw Sa'd (رضي الله عنه) performing Wudu and said to him: "Why are you wasting all this water?" Sa'd (رضي الله عنه) asked, "Is there wastefulness even in performing Wudu?" The Prophet (ﷺ) replied, "Yes, even if you were at a flowing river."

The Prophet Muhammad (ﷺ) himself used a minimal amount of water, using just one Mudd of water (625 ml) when carrying out Wudu and only five Mudds for Ghusl (slightly more than 3 litres).



Tayammum تَيْمُّم

In Islamic law, Tayammum refers to the dry ablution done using sand or dust, which may be performed instead of wudu or ghusl under certain conditions as given below

- He has no access to pure and clean water
- Water is harmful to his health/body at that time
- When a person is not able to reach water due to fear of danger
- There is very little time before the prayer becomes Qadha and performing Wudu or reaching water will take too long

...فَلَمْ تَجِدُوا مَاءً فَتَيَمَّمُوا صَعِيدًا طَيِّبًا فَامْسَحُوا بِوُجُوهِكُمْ وَأَيْدِيكُمْ ^{قُلْ} إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَفُورًا غَفُورًا

.....and You find no water, perform Tayammum with clean earth and rub therewith Your faces and hands (Tayammum). Truly, Allâh is ever Oft-Pardoning, Oft-Forgiving. [from Surah An Nisa, Ayah 43]

Soil is a Purifier

Abu Zharr (رضي الله عنه) reported that the Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The soil is a purifier for a Muslim, even if he does not find water for twenty years. Then if he touches water, that is, to make ablution, and so on, it would be good." [Ahmad and at-Tirmidhi]

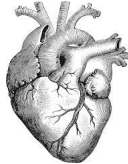

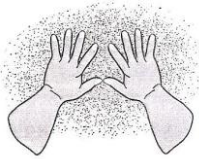

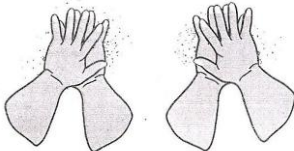
Tayammum can be performed with the things which come out from the face of earth provided they are clean & pure like

earth	sand	Stones/rock	dust	Clay/mud

How to Perform Tayammum

Ammar (رضي الله عنه) related. He said, "We became.... impure and had no water, so we rolled in the dirt and prayed. This was mentioned to the Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) and he said, 'This would have been enough for you,' and he struck the earth with his hands, blew in them and then wiped his face and hands with them." [Related by al-Bukhari and Muslim]

Tayammum Step by Step

Make an intention to do tayammum in the heart.	
Say "Bismillah" (with the Name of Allah) while washing the hands.	بِسْمِ اللَّهِ
Gently strike clean earth (sand/dusty stones/dusty wall etc) with both the palms of your hand.	
Then blow off the excess dust on your palms.	
Pass the palms of your hand over the face once.	
Then wipe over the hands upto the wrists once by passing the palm of your left hand on the back of your right hand and after that pass your right palm on the back of your left hand.	

Invalidators of Tayammum

1. The same things which make wudu invalid also make Tayammum invalid.
2. If Tayammum was performed due to unavailability of water , then when water becomes available, Tayammum becomes invalid.

Arabic Fun

word	write	paste a picture closest in meaning
وُجُوهُكُمْ	
أَيْدِيكُمْ	
الْمَرَافِقِ	
رُءُوسِكُمْ	
أَرْجُلَكُمْ	
الْكَعْبَيْنِ	

SALAH	06	 Brain Time
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FATIMA IS ILL AND USING WATER FOR WUDHU IS QUITE HARMFUL FOR HER HEALTH. HOWEVER, SHE DOES NOT KNOW WITH WHAT THINGS SHE CAN DO TAYAMMUM. HELP HER BY MENTIONING WHAT SHE CAN USE INSTEAD OF WATER.

.....

WHAT IS GHUSL?

.....

HOW MANY MUDDDS OF WATER DID PROPHET MUHAMMAD (ﷺ) USED FOR:

WUDHU :

GHUSL :

WHY SHOULD WE USE MISWAK REGULARLY ?

.....

STATE IF THE STATEMENTS BELOW ARE TRUE OR FALSE. IF THE STATEMENT IS FALSE, GIVE REASON

If a person is lazy to do Wudhu, then he/she can perform Tayammum in the presence of water.

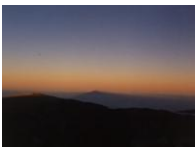




☐ true ☐ false

Niyyah means intention.

☐ true ☐ false

SALAH	07	Let's Pray
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The FIVE Obligatory Prayers

Prayer Time	Prayer Name	Sunnah Muakkadah before	Fard	Sunnah Muakkadah After
	FAJR	2	2	-
	DHUHR	4	4	2
	ASR	-	4	-
	MAGHRIB	-	3	2
	ISHA	-	4	2



It was narrated that Umm Habibah (رضي الله عنها) said:



"Whoever prays twelve rak'ahs during the night and day apart from the prescribed prayers, a house will be built for him in Paradise." [An Nasai]

The Salah Step by Step



Malik (رضي الله عنه) reported that Messenger of Allah, (ﷺ) said,

" Pray as you have seen me pray "

صَلُّوا كَمَا رَأَيْتُمُونِي أُصَلِّي

Qiyam	
1	Stand Straight facing the Qiblah
2	Make intention in heart for the particular Salah
3	The Opening Takbir (Start of Salah)
<p>Raise both hands to the level of shoulders or ear lobes (palms facing the Qiblah)</p> <p>While Saying : الله أكبر (Allah is the greatest)</p>	
<p>Then Place the right hand over the left. It is recommended to hold the wrist of the left hand with the right hand.</p> <p>Look at the place of prostration.</p> <p>It is not allowed to look to the sky.</p>	

4	Dua al-istiftah (the opening supplication)
	<p>سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ وَتَبَارَكَ اسْمُكَ وَتَعَالَى جَدُّكَ وَلَا إِلَهَ غَيْرُكَ</p> <p>“Glory be to you, O Allah, and all praises are due unto You, and blessed is Your name and high is Your majesty and none is worthy of worship but you.”</p>
5	Istiadha
	<p>أَعُوذُ بِاللَّهِ مِنَ الشَّيْطَانِ الرَّجِيمِ</p> <p>I seek refuge in Allah from the Shaitan, the rejected one.</p>
6	Basmallah
	<p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ</p> <p>In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful.</p>
7	Surah Fatihah
	<p>بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ ۝ الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ ۝ الرَّحْمَنُ الرَّحِيمُ ۝</p> <p>مَلِكُ يَوْمِ الدِّينِ ۝ إِيَّاكَ نَعْبُدُ وَإِيَّاكَ نَسْتَعِينُ ۝ اهْدِنَا الصِّرَاطَ الْمُسْتَقِيمَ</p> <p>۝ صِرَاطَ الَّذِينَ أَنْعَمْتَ عَلَيْهِمْ غَيْرِ الْمَغْضُوبِ عَلَيْهِمْ وَلَا الضَّالِّينَ ۝</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In the Name of Allâh, the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. 2. All the praises and thanks be to Allâh, the Lord of the 'Alamîn (mankind, jinns and All that exists). 3. the Most Beneficent, the Most Merciful. 4. the Only Owner (and the Only Ruling Judge) of the Day of Recompense (i.e. the Day of Resurrection) 5. You (Alone) we worship, and You (Alone) we ask for help (for each and everything). 6. Guide us to the Straight Way 7. the Way of those on whom You have bestowed Your Grace, not (the way) of those who earned Your Anger (such as the Jews), nor of those who went astray (such as the Christians).
8	Any other Surah / part of Quran
	<p>Recite any other surah or part of Quran if it is 1st or 2nd Rakah. In 3rd or 4th rakah only Surah Fatihah is enough.</p>

Ruku	
1	From Qiyam to Ruku <p>After finishing recitation, pause for a moment, then raise your hands, in the manner described previously with regard to the initial takbeer While Saying : الله أكبر (Allah is the greatest). Then go to ruku.</p> 
	<p>When you make ruku, place your palms on your knees, then space your fingers out (as if grasping them), then remain (like that) until every limb takes its (proper) place. The back should be spread out and straight. Head should be in level with the back. Elbows (straight and) apart from sides.</p> 
2	Dua in Ruku <p>(three times or more) سُبحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ Glory to my Lord , The Exalted.</p> <p>سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ ، اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي Glory is to You, O Allah, our Lord and praise is Yours. O Allah, forgive me.</p>
3	Rising from Ruku <p>While rising from ruku to the standing position, raise your hands to the level of shoulders or earlobes while saying : سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ Allah hears whoever praises Him Stand straight and still such that every bone returns to it's place. Then say : رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ Our Lord, praise is Yours. حَمْدًا كَثِيرًا طَيِّبًا مُبَارَكًا فِيهِ Abundant, good and blessed praise.</p>

Sujood

1

Falling in Sujood

Touch the ground with hands first, then the knees while saying : **الله أكبر** (Allah is the greatest).



In Sujood

- The following body parts should touch the ground : forehead and tip of the nose, both hands, both feet and both toes.
- The belly should be away from the thighs
- The two hands should point to the Qiblah with fingers together.
- The toes should point to the Qiblah
- The feet should touch each other
- The arms and elbows should be away from the ground.

Abu Hurairah (رضي الله عنه) reported:

The Messenger of Allah (ﷺ) said, "A slave becomes nearest to his Rabb when he is in prostration. So increase supplications while prostrating." [Muslim].



2




Dua in Sujood


سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى (three times or more)

Glory to my Lord , The Exalted.

سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبَّنَا وَبِحَمْدِكَ ، اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي

Glory is to You, O Allah, our Lord and praise is Yours. O Allah, forgive me.




3	Sitting between the two Sujood – Iftiraash or Iqaa	
	While rising from 1 st sajdah, say الله أكبر (Allah is the greatest). Then sit in either of the two positions.	
	a) Iftiraash ‘Iftirash’ is the most widely used posture of sitting. It refers to spreading of the left foot on the ground horizontally and sit on it, with the right foot erected on the tips upright.	b) Iqaa This refers to sitting on both heels i.e. both feet are held upright and the buttocks resting on the heels.
		
	With hands on the thighs facing Qiblah 	
4	Duas in Iftiraash or Iqaa	
	<p style="text-align: right;">رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي ، رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي</p> <p>My Lord , Forgive me. My Lord, Forgive me.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">اللَّهُمَّ اغْفِرْ لِي ، وَارْحَمْنِي ، وَاهْدِنِي ، وَاجْبُرْنِي ، وَعَافِنِي وَارْزُقْنِي</p> <p style="text-align: right;">وَارْفَعْنِي</p> <p>O Allah, forgive me, have mercy upon me, guide me, support me, protect me, provide for me and elevate me.</p>	

5	Perform the 2 nd Sajdah	
6	When lifting your head from Sajdah do the following	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Say الله أكبر (Allah is the greatest) ○ Sit for a while ○ Get up to pray 2nd rakah by using fists 	

qiyam		قيام
rukoo		رُكُوع
sujood		سُجُود

This completes one rakah of prayer. Perform the 2nd rakah in the same manner except that after 2nd sajdah, remain seated for the 1st Tashahhud.


1st Tashahhud

1	After the second sajdah of the second rakah, a person should sit muftarishan (in Iftiraash for first tashahhud of a three or four rak'ahs prayer).	
2	When sitting in tashahhud place the right palm on the right thigh (in one narration: knee), and left palm on left thigh (or knee, spreading the palm upon it) and put the end of right elbow on right thigh.	
3	<p>Clench all the fingers of the right hand, point with the index finger adjacent to the thumb towards the Qiblah, and fix the sight on it (the raised finger).</p> <p>When Prophet (ﷺ) pointed with his finger, he would keep his thumb on his middle finger and sometimes would make a circle with these two.</p> <p>The Prophet (ﷺ) used to raise his index finger and move it while supplicating, throughout the sitting of tashahhud till he got up or said the Tasleem.</p> <p>During tashahhud look at the index finger instead of the place of prostration.</p>	


4	Dua
	<p>التَّحِيَّاتُ لِلَّهِ وَالصَّلَوَاتُ وَالطَّيِّبَاتُ ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكَ أَيُّهَا النَّبِيُّ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ وَبَرَكَاتُهُ ، السَّلَامُ عَلَيْنَا وَعَلَى عِبَادِ اللَّهِ الصَّالِحِينَ . أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ ، وَأَشْهَدُ أَنَّ مُحَمَّدًا عَبْدُهُ وَرَسُولُهُ</p> <p>All compliments, prayer and pure words are due to Allah. Peace be on you, O Prophet, and also the Mercy of Allah and His Blessings. Peace be on us and on the righteous slaves of Allah. (When one says this, it includes every righteous slave in the heaven and earth). I bear witness that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah, and I bear witness that Muhammad is His slave and Messenger.</p>

Next the worshipper should (if need be) stand up for the third rak'ah, by saying Takbeer. One can also raise his hands to the level of shoulders or ear lobes (rafu-yadain) before getting up, like the Prophet (ﷺ) used to do sometimes.

2nd Tashahhud





1	<p>After completing final rakah of any prayer, a person should sit mutawarrikan.</p> <p>It means that prophet (ﷺ) would sit on his left thigh and buttock and also keep his left foot under his (right) thigh and shin, his right foot upright or occasionally he would lay it on the ground.</p> <p>Everything else will remain same as in 1st Tashahhud.</p>	
2	Dua	
	<p>a) After saying ‘Atta’hiyaatu lillahi...(till the end),</p> <p>b) one should send blessings on the Prophet (ﷺ) as given below.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"> اللَّهُمَّ صَلِّ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ ، وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ، كَمَا صَلَّيْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ ، اللَّهُمَّ بَارِكْ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ ، وَعَلَى آلِ مُحَمَّدٍ ، كَمَا بَارَكْتَ عَلَى إِبْرَاهِيمَ وَعَلَى آلِ إِبْرَاهِيمَ، إِنَّكَ حَمِيدٌ مَجِيدٌ </p> <p>O Allah! Bestow your favour on Muhammad and on the family of Muhammad, as you have bestowed your favour on Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim; You are indeed Praiseworthy, Most Glorious. O Allah! Bless Muhammad and the family of Muhammad as You have blessed Ibrahim and the family of Ibrahim ; You are indeed Praiseworthy, Most Glorious.</p>	

	Seeking refuge from four things
	<p>اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَعُوذُ بِكَ مِنْ عَذَابِ الْقَبْرِ، وَمِنْ عَذَابِ جَهَنَّمَ، وَمِنْ فِتْنَةِ الْمَحْيَا وَالْمَمَاتِ، وَمِنْ شَرِّ فِتْنَةِ الْمَسِيحِ الدَّجَالِ</p> <p>O Allah! I truly seek refuge with You, from the punishment of the grave and from the punishment of Hellfire, and from the trials of living and dying and from the evil [trials] of the False Maseeh.</p> <p>Then he should supplicate for himself, with what he desires.</p>

Tasleem (End of Salah)	
<p>The Prophet (ﷺ) used to salute to his right and then to his left saying:</p> <p>السَّلَامُ عَلَيْكُمْ وَرَحْمَةُ اللَّهِ</p> <p>Peace and Allah's Mercy be on you</p>	

SALAH	07	 Brain Time
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MATCH THE COLUMNS

		
Qiyam	A slave becomes nearest to his Rabb	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى
Iqaa	12 rakah sunnah	سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ
Seeking refuge from four things		punishment of the grave and Hellfire, trials of living and dying, evil [trials] of the False Maseeh
Sujood	سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ	sitting on both heels
Ruku	رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي، رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي	look at the index finger
Tashahhud	Dua al-istiftah	Umm Habibah (رضي الله عنها)

SALAH	08	Adhkaar after Salah
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Adhkaar after Salah		
1	أَسْتَغْفِرُ اللَّهَ . (ثَلَاثًا)	I seek forgiveness of Allah. (3 times)
2	اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ السَّلَامُ ، وَمِنْكَ السَّلَامُ ، تَبَارَكْتَ يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ وَالْإِكْرَامِ	O Allah, you are Peace and from you comes peace. Blessed are You, O owner of majesty and honour. (1 time)
3	لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، اللَّهُمَّ لَا مَانِعَ لِمَا أَعْطَيْتَ، وَلَا مُعْطِيَ لِمَا مَنَعْتَ، وَلَا يَنْفَعُ ذَا الْجَدِّ مِنْكَ الْجَدُّ	None has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone, without partner, to Him belongs all sovereignty and praise and He is over all things omnipotent.O Allah, none can prevent what You have willed to bestow and none can bestow what You have willed to prevent, and no wealth or majesty can benefit anyone, as from You is all wealth and majesty. (1 time)
4	Recite Aayat-alKursiy (Surah Al-Baqarah: 255) - Once.	
5	Recite the last three chapters of the Quran, Surah Al-Ikhlāas, Surah Al-Falaq and Suarah An-Naas once each after Dhuhr, Asr and Isha and thrice each after Maghrib and Fajr.	
6	اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْمًا نَافِعًا وَرِزْقًا طَيِّبًا ، وَعَمَلًا مُتَقَبَّلًا	O Allah, I ask You for knowledge which is beneficial and sustenance which is good, and deeds which are acceptable.

7

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى
 كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ، لَا حَوْلَ وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ، وَلَا
 نَعْبُدُ إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ، لَهُ النِّعَمَةُ وَلَهُ الْفَضْلُ وَلَهُ الثَّنَاءُ الْحَسَنُ، لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا
 اللَّهُ مُخْلِصِينَ لَهُ الدِّينَ وَلَوْ كَرِهَ الْكَافِرُونَ

None has the right to be worshipped except Allah, alone, without partner, to Him belongs all sovereignty and praise and He is over all things omnipotent. There is no might nor power except with Allah, none has the right to be worshipped except Allah and we worship none except Him. For Him is all favour, grace, and glorious praise. None has the right to be worshipped except Allah and we are sincere in faith and devotion to Him although the disbelievers detest it. (1 time)

8

Using the fingers of your right hand supplicate the following :

سُبْحَانَ اللَّهِ (How Perfect is Allah/ Glory be to Allah)– 33 times

الْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ (All praise be to Allah)– 33 times

اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ (Allah is the Greatest)– 33 times

And conclude by saying:

لا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ، لَهُ الْمُلْكُ وَلَهُ الْحَمْدُ، وَهُوَ عَلَى
 كُلِّ شَيْءٍ قَدِيرٌ

None has the right to be worshipped but Allah Alone, He has no partner, His is the dominion and His is all praises, and He is able to do all things.
 (1 time)

There is no particular order that one needs to follow while supplicating all the above. Any of the supplications can be recited in any order individually. And Allah knows best.

SALAH	08	 Brain Time
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Arabic Fun

Write in arabic	Write once again	meaning
.....	I seek forgiveness of Allah
.....	Glory be to Allah
.....	All praise be to Allah
.....	Allah is the Greatest

COMPLETE THE SENTENCE

اللَّهُمَّ أَنْتَ ، السَّلَام ،
 يَا ذَا الْجَلَالِ

LEARN THIS DUA AND WRITE THE MEANING BELOW








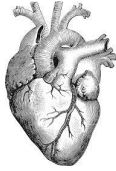
اللَّهُمَّ إِنِّي أَسْأَلُكَ عِلْماً نَافِعاً وَرِزْقاً طَيِّباً ، وَعَمَلاً مُتَقَبَّلاً

.....


WHICH SURAH CONTAINS AYATUL KURSI ?

.....













The Conditions of Salah are NINE

<p>muslim (submits to Allah)</p> <p>اللَّهُ</p>	<p>sound mind</p> 	<p>age of maturity</p> 	<p>state of Taharah</p> 	<p>Awrah covered</p> 
<p>body, clothes and place of salah be free of Najasah</p> 		<p>appointed time</p> 	<p>face the Qiblah</p> 	<p>make intention</p> 

The Obligatory Requirements of Salah are EIGHT

<p>All takbeer except opening takbeer</p> <p>اللَّهُ أَكْبَرُ</p>	<p>saying "Subhaana Rabbi al-Adheem" in ruku</p> <p>سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ</p>	<p>Saying "Samia Allahu-liman Hamidah"</p> <p>– this applies to the one leading the prayer and the one praying alone.</p> <p>سَمِعَ اللَّهُ لِمَنْ حَمِدَهُ</p>
<p>Saying "Rabbanaa wa Lakal-Hamd"</p> <p>رَبَّنَا وَلَكَ الْحَمْدُ</p>	<p>Saying "Subhaana Rabbi al-Alaa" in sajdah</p> <p>سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْأَعْلَى</p>	<p>Saying "Rabb-ighfirlee" in between the two sajdahs.</p> <p>رَبِّ اغْفِرْ لِي</p>
<p>The first Tashahhud</p>		<p>Sitting for it</p>
		

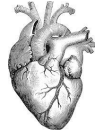



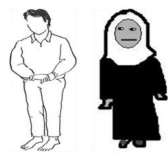

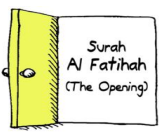




The Pillars of Salah are FOURTEEN

<p>standing if one has ability</p> 	<p>Saying of opening Takbeer</p> 	<p>reciting Surah Fatihah</p> 	<p>Ruku</p> 
<p>rising from ruku</p> 	<p>sajdah on all 7 limbs</p> 	<p>rising from sajdah</p> 	<p>Sitting between 2 sajdahs</p> 
<p>Remaining tranquil through all these pillars i.e. not rushing</p> 	<p>Maintaining the sequence</p> 	<p>The final tashahhud</p>	<p>Sitting for final tashahhud and reading At-Tahiyaat</p>
<p>Sending salam on Prophet (ﷺ)</p> 	<p>Tasleem</p> 		

SALAH	09	 Brain Time
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CUT THE PICTURES/STATEMENTS FROM NEXT PAGE AND PASTE IT UNDER THE RIGHT HEADING

Conditions	Requirements	Pillars

<p>Sending salam on Prophet(ﷺ)</p> <p>DUROOD E IBRAHIM</p>	<p>saying “Subhaana Rabbi al-Adheem” in ruku</p> <p>سُبْحَانَ رَبِّيَ الْعَظِيمِ</p>	<p>make intention</p> 
<p>Sitting for final tashahhud and reading At- Tahiyaat</p>	<p>appointed time</p> 	<p>Maintaining the sequence</p> 
<p>sajdah on all 7 limbs</p> 	<p>muslim (submits to Allah)</p> <p>الله</p>	<p>Awrah covered</p> 
<p>Tasleem</p> 	<p>reciting Surah Fatihah</p> 	<p>Sitting between 2 sajdahs</p> 
<p>Ruku</p> 	<p>Remaining tranquil through all these  pillars i.e. not rushing</p>	<p>Saying of opening Takbeer</p> 

Sujood As-Sahw Prostrations of forgetfulness



Sujood as-Sahw are two sajdahs made at the end of one's salah, due to mistake or forgetfulness in it.

If One omits an obligatory requirement of his Salah due to mistake or forgetfulness, he will be required to make *Sujood As-Sahw*. It can be made either ways as below

1. After At-tahiyaat, durood and dua, make two sujood and then do tasleem.
2. If *Sujood As-Sahw* is to be made after finishing salah (including tasleem), then make two sujood and then make tasleem again.

There are three basic conditions in Salah for making *Sujood As-Sahw*:

1. Adding something in Salaah (Az-Ziyaadah)

Example: "Saying the Tasleem before the completion of salaah is a case of addition in the salaah. A person's prayer is nullified if he deliberately says Tasleem before the completion of the Salaah. If however it happens due to forgetfulness, and he does not remember this until after a long period of time, then he should complete his prayer and make the Tasleem, then prostrate for forgetfulness, and then again make Tasleem." (Sheikh Muhammed ibn Saalehal-Uthaymeen)

2. Omitting something (Naqs)

Example: Once the Prophet (ﷺ) missed the first tashahhud after two rak'ahs and made one tashahhud after four rak'ahs, then made two prostrations (Sujood as-Sahw) before making Tasleem. (Bukhari and Muslim)

3. Doubt (Shakk)

Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) said: 'When anyone of you is in doubt about his Salah and does not know how many he has prayed, three or four (rak'ahs), he should cast aside his doubt and base his prayer on what he is sure of, then perform two prostrations before Tasleem. If he has prayed a rak'ah (more or less), they will make his Salah, an even number for him and if he has prayed exactly four, they (the two prostrations) will be humiliation for the devil.' (Muslim)

MATCH THE FOLLOWING WORDS WITH THEIR MEANINGS.

Az- Ziyaadah

Doubt

Naqs

Adding something

Shakk

Omitting something

HOW MANY SUJOOD DOES SUJOOD AS SAHW CONTAIN?

.....

FATIMAH MISSED THE FIRST TASHAHHUD AND CONTINUED TO PRAY. WHAT SHOULD SHE DO?

.....

SUJOOD AS SAHW IS CAN BE DONE BEFORE THE TASLEEM. TRUE OR FALSE?

.....

WHAT WOULD ONE DO IF HE IS NOT SURE OR IS IN DOUBT ABOUT THE NUMBER OF RAK'AHS HE HAS PRAYED?

.....

.....

Salat-ul-Jumuah Friday Prayer

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا نُودِيَ لِلصَّلَاةِ مِنْ يَوْمِ الْجُمُعَةِ فَاسْعَوْا إِلَىٰ ذِكْرِ اللَّهِ وَذَرُوا
الْبَيْعَ ۚ ذَٰلِكُمْ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ إِن كُنْتُمْ تَعْلَمُونَ ﴿٩﴾

9. O You who believe (Muslims)! when the call is proclaimed for the Salât (prayer) on the Day of Friday (Jumuah prayer), come to the remembrance of Allâh [Jumuah religious talk (Khutbah) and Salât (prayer)] and leave off business (and Every other thing), that is better for You if You did but know!

Prophet Muhammed (ﷺ) said: “ Any person who takes ghusl on Jumuah and then goes for the Salah (in the early hour), it is as if he had sacrificed a camel (in Allah’s cause); and whoever goes in the second hour it is as if he had sacrificed a cow; and whoever goes in the third hour then it is as if he had sacrificed a horned ram; and if one goes in the fourth hour, it is as if he had sacrificed a hen; and whoever goes in the fifth hour then it is as if he had offered an egg. When the Imam comes out [to deliver the Khutbah], the angels present themselves to listen to the Khutbah.

In another narration: ‘...The angels keep writing the names of the people as they enter the mosque until the Imam sits down to give Khutbah. Then the angels collect (close) their registers and sit and listen to the Khutbah.’ (Bukhari and Muslim)

A Jumuah Incident

According to the authentic hadith that Imam Ahmad recorded says that Jabir (رضي الله عنه) said, "Once, a caravan arrived at Al-Madinah while Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) was giving a Khutbah. So, the people left, and only twelve men remained with the Messenger (ﷺ). Then Allah sent down this Ayah,

وَإِذَا رَأَوْا تِجَارَةً أَوْ لَهْوًا أَنْفَضُوا إِلَيْهَا وَتَرَكُوكَ قَائِمًا قُلْ مَا عِنْدَ اللَّهِ خَيْرٌ مِنَ اللَّهِو وَمِنَ التِّجَارَةِ وَاللَّهُ خَيْرُ الرَّازِقِينَ ﴿١١﴾

11. and when they see some merchandise or some amusement [beating of Tambur (drum) etc.] they disperse headlong to it, and leave You (Muhammad Sal-Allahu 'alayhe Wa Sallam) standing [while delivering Jumu'ah's religious talk (Khutbah)]. Say "That which Allâh has is better than any amusement or merchandise! and Allâh is the best of providers." [Surah Jumuah , Ayah 11]

This is a promise of Allah that he will give you all you need so don't worry and leave all your work and head to the mosque.

The prophet (ﷺ) reported in Tirmidhi that "Whoever doesn't pray three Jumuah in a row (without a valid excuse) , his heart will be sealed". His Iman will escape from his heart.

Manners of Jumah

1. the following things are important to do on the day of Jumah from home

- Take a Ghusl
- Clip nails and shave underarms if required
- Use Fragrance (only for men)
- Use Miswak (if you don't have it brush your teeths because cleansing of mouth is what is important)

2. You're not permitted to sit down in the mosque except you pray two rakats.

3. Its is a rude action to push others and go ahead or sit in somebody else's place.

4. Imam Syed Sadiq In his book Fiqh of Sunnah said "It is haraam for a person to speak while the Imam is speaking"

Narrated Abu Huraira (رضي الله عنه) : Allah's Apostle (ﷺ) talked about Friday and said, "There is an hour (opportune time) on Friday and if a Muslim gets it while praying and asks something from Allah, then Allah will definitely meet his demand." And he (the Prophet) pointed out the shortness of that time with his hands.[Bukhari Volume 2, Book 13, Number 57]

Salat-ul-'Eidayn Prayers of the two 'Eids



Eid Al Fitr (عيد الفطر)

is celebrated on the 1st day of Shawwal, after Ramadhan.

The Salat-ul-Eid-ul-Fitr, is offered when the sun is reached at a good height above the horizon, in the forenoon, in the early hours after sunrise.



Eid Al Adha (عيد الأضحي)

is celebrated on the 10th day of Dhu al-Hijjah.

The Salat-ul-Eid-ul-Adha should be offered earlier than the time for Eid-ul-Fitr.

There is no adhan or Iqamah. Aisha (رضي الله عنها) said: "The Apostle of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) would say the Takbeer seven times in the first rakah and five times in the second rak'ah on the day of the breaking of the fast and on the day sacrifice.

There is a Khutbah after the salah.

Salatul Istisqa Prayer for rain



This prayer is to ask Allah for rain during times of drought. No Azan or Iqamah. Prayer consists of 2 Rakat.

Ibn 'Abbas (رضي الله عنه) reports: "The Messenger of Allah (صلى الله عليه وسلم) went out [to make the salatul istisqa] wearing old clothes, in a humble and lowly manner, and prayed two rakat as he prayed the Eid, but he did not give a similar khutbah. [At-Tirmizhi, Abu 'Awanah, and Ibn Hibban grade its sahih]

Salatul Kusoof Prayer during an Eclipse



Narrated Abu Masud (رضي الله عنه) : The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "The sun and the moon do not eclipse because of the death of someone from the people but they are two signs amongst the signs of Allah. When you see them, stand up and pray."

Prayer consists of 2 rakat. 2 Ruku and 2 Sujood in each rakat.

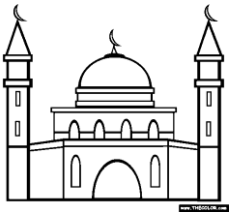
Salatul Istikharah Prayer for consultation with Allah



Narrated Hadrat Jabir bin Abdullah As-Salami (رضي الله عنه) : Allah's Messenger (ﷺ) used to teach his companions to perform the prayer of Istikhara for each and every matter just as he used to teach them the Surahs from the Qur'an. He used to say, "If anyone of you intends to do something, he should offer a two-rakat prayer other than the compulsory prayers, and after finishing it, he should say: O Allah! I consult You, for You have all

knowledge, and appeal to You to support me with Your Power, and ask for Your Bounty, for You are able to do things while I am not, and You Know while I do not, and You are the Knower of the Unseen. O Allah! If You know that this matter (name your matter) is good for me both at present and in the future, (or in my religion), in my present life and in the Hereafter, then fulfil it for me and make it easy for me, and then bestow Your Blessings on me in that matter. O Allah! If You Know that this matter is not good for me in my religion, in my present life and in my coming Hereafter (or at present or in the future), then divert me from it and choose for me what is good whenever it may be, and make me be pleased with it." (Bukhari)

Tahiyyatul Masjid Prayer when entering any mosque



Narrated Hadrat Abu Qatada bin Rab'i Al-Ansari (رضي الله عنه) : The Prophet (ﷺ) said, "If anyone of you enters a Mosque, he should not sit until he has offered a two rakat prayer." (Bukhari)

Salatul Janazah Funeral Prayer

Muhammad (ﷺ) and his companions explained how the funeral prayer is to be done. It is prayed with an Imam and while facing the qibla. There are 4 takbeers in this salah.

You say the first Takbir "Allahu akbar"	then you seek refuge with Allah from the accursed Shaytaan, then you say "Bismillah ir-Rahmaan ir-Raheem" and recite al-Fatihah followed by recitation of a short surah or several ayat.
Then you say second Takbir	and send blessings upon Muhammad (ﷺ) as one does at the end of the prayer.
Then you say a third Takbir	and make dua for the deceased
Then a fourth takbir is recited	followed by a short pause, then a final taslim to the right, saying "Assalaamu 'alaykum wa rahmatu-Allah"

Kitaab Majmoo' Fataawa wa Maqaalaat Mutanawwi'ah li Samaahat al-Shaykh 'Abd al-'Azeez ibn 'Abd-Allaah ibn Baaz, vol 13, p. 141



WORD SEARCH ! (VERTICAL / HORIZONTAL / DIAGONAL) FOR

Eid ul Fitr | Istikharah | Kusoof | Istisqa | Takbeer | Janazah

E	A	Z	X	C	V	B	N	M	J	D	A
F	I	S	T	I	K	H	A	R	A	H	H
S	K	D	F	B	N	D	J	S	D	D	A
G	J	K	U	S	O	O	F	X	S	G	Z
L	X	A	H	L	P	V	X	N	M	R	A
K	B	F	S	C	F	U	B	B	F	W	N
T	P	O	I	S	T	I	S	Q	A	R	A
U	F	S	Q	W	D	C	T	V	Y	Q	J
H	G	T	A	K	B	E	E	R	U	O	P

WHAT SHOULD ONE DO BEFORE GOING TO THE JUMUAH PRAYER?

.....

IS IT ALLOWED FOR A PERSON TO SPEAK WHILE THE IMAAM IS SPEAKING?

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WHEN IS EID UL ADHA CELEBRATED?

.....

HOW MANY TAKBEERS DOES SALATUL JANAZAH CONTAIN?

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سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ وَبِحَمْدِكَ أَشْهَدُ أَنْ لَا
إِلَهَ إِلَّا أَنْتَ أَسْتَغْفِرُكَ وَأَتُوبُ إِلَيْكَ

Glory is to You, O Allah, and praise is to You. I bear witness that there is none worthy of worship but You. I seek Your forgiveness and repent to You.

(Whatever is authentic and sound is from Allah and His messenger (ﷺ) and whatever is wrong is from me.)